13 त्रिपुरा में बिजली की कमी

1354. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे** : क्या विघुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 50 वर्ष पश्चात् भी त्रिपुरा में बिजली की भारी कमी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां,तो इस समय राज्य में बिजली की वास्तविक मांग और आपूर्ति कितनी-कितनी हैं;

(ग) राज्य में विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त विघुत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या विश्व बैंक ने राज्य सरकार से कृषि क्षेत्र को बिजली पर दी जाने वाली आर्थिक राजसहायता को समाप्त कर देने का अनुरोध किया हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) त्रिपुरा में विघुत आपूर्ति की स्थिति में कब तक सुधार होने की संभावना हैं?

प्रौघोगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा विघुत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगिन्द्र कुमार भगत राम अलद्य) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। अप्रैल, से जून 1997 के दौरान त्रिपुरा में विघुत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का विस्तृत ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

त्रिपुरा में विघुत आपूर्ति की स्थिति –अप्रैल- जून, 1997

आवश्यकता (मि.यू.)	134.7 शीर्ष मांग (मे.वा.)	96
उपलब्धता (मि.यू.)	96.4 शीर्ष उपलब्धता	68
कमी (मि.यू.)	38.3 कमी (मे.वा.)	28
प्रतिशतता	28.4 प्रतिशतता	29.2

(घ) से (ङ) त्रिपुरा राज्य में विश्व बैंक सहायता –प्राप्त कोई भी परियोजना निर्माणधीन नहीं हैं।

(ङ) दो परियोजनांए नामश: अगरतला गैस टबाईन (4x21 मे.वा) तथा रेखिया गैस टरबाईन चरण-2 (2x8 में.वा.) जो कि क्रियान्वयनधीन है तथा इन्हें वर्ष 1997-98 के दौरान चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है चालू कर लिए जाने से त्रिपुरा में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति में काफी हद तक सुधार हो जाएगा।

Visits by High Powered Delegation

1355. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power technical level experts delegation of Government have visited Pakistan recently to assess the prospects and problems of importing surplus power from the country;

(b) if so, what was the constitution of such delegation;

(c) what has been the outcome of such visit and by when the supply of power will start coming from across the border; and

(d) whether similar delegations have been sent or are proposed to be sent to other neighbouring countries for such study if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) to (c) No team of experts from India has visited Pakistan. The proposal for import of surplus power i from Pakistan is at a preliminary stage. A feasibility study will have t&" be

I commissioned after mutual consultations 1 to establish the technical, financial and economic viability for the transmission link between Pakistan and India based on the quantum of power to be transmitted.

(b) A tripartite meeting between Government of India, Government of Bangladesh and Asian Development Bank (ADB) was held at Manila in May, 1997 to discuss the technical, financial and commercial issues including identification of potential links for transfer of power between Bangladesh and India. The Asian Development Bank, under its Regional Technical Assistance Programme has agreed to finance a feasibility study for electricity exchange between India and Bangladesh. I The feasibility study would identify the

inter-tie points, quantum of power supply at each point, nature of power supply (i.e. base load, peak load or off-peak power), commercial arrangement based on international commercial practices for sale/purchase of power between countries and other related technical issues.

The project envisages export of surplus power from Eastern region of India to Western Bangladesh. The project also envisages export of surplus power from Eastern Bangladesh to the North Eastern region of India. Initially, this would be of benefit to States belonging to the Eastern and North Eastern regions of India.

Power Sour cine from Neighbouring Countries

1356. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of shortage of power faced by India during the year 1997-98;

(b) whether it is proposed to make up part of this shortage by sourcing it from the neighbouring countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER *OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The All India energy shortage and peak deficit during the period April-June, 1997 was 12.1% and 17.9% respectively.

(b) and (c) The status of exchange of power with neighbouring countries is as follows:—

(1) *Bhutan*

India is importing power from Chukha Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan for the past few years. The quantum of power imported is 1388 million units per annum. Government of Bhutan also buys power from West Bengal and Assam State Electricity Boards.

(2) Nepal

The power exchange between India and Nepal commenced in October, 1971 following Secretary level discussions between the two countries. The quantum of exchange of power initially was upto 5 MW which at present has been raised to 50 MW. The exchange of power takes place at 17 places along the Indo-Nepal border through the existing transmission network.

(3) *Pakistan*

A proposal for import of surplus power from Pakistan is at a preliminary stage. A feasibility study will have to be commissioned after mutual consultations to establish the technical, financial and economic viability for the transmission link between Pakistan and India based on the quantum of power to be transmitted.

(4) *Bangladesh*

A triparitite meeting between Government ©f India, Government of Bangladesh and Asian Development Bank (ADB) was held at Manila in May, 1997 to discuss the technical, financial and commercial issues including identification of potential links for transfer of power between Bangladesh and India. The Asian Development Bank, under its Regional Technical Assistance Programme has agreed to finance a feasibility study for electricity exchange between India and Bangladesh. The feasibility study would identify the inter-tie points, quantum of power supply at each point, nature of power supply (i.e. base load, peak load or off-peak power), commercial arrangements based on international commercial practices for sale/purchase of power between countries and other related technical issues.

The project envisages export of surplus power from Eastern region of India to Western Bangladesh. The project also envisages export of surplus power from Eastern Bangladesh to the North Eastern region of India. Initially, this would be of